

H.M.S. *Zeus* has a nigger troupe which goes under the name of the 'Diphthong Minstrel Troupe.'

Work has been commenced with the construction of the new Signalling Station on Blackhead Hill at Kowloon.

Mr. J. O. Hall, of Hakodate, has assumed charge of H.M.S. *Consulate* at Yokohama. Mr. Consul Troup has taken a well-deserved trip home by the *Empress* packet.

Two British steamers *Benedict* and *Alberley* arrived this afternoon from Europe, and took their temporary anchorage off Stonecutter's Island until their cargo of explosives is discharged.

Two contractors were brought before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse to-day, charged with allowing stones to be broken on the public footpath at Pottinger and D'Almeida Streets. Fines of \$10 were imposed in each case.

A Chinese Republic! The thing is a contradiction in terms, writes a Peking correspondent to a northern contemporary. And yet there were hopes that a Chinese Republic would be set up in Southern China.

Mr. A. S. Bremer, the manager of the Bank of China and Japan, Limited, has been advised, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that Mr. E. C. Bishop, formerly manager at Shanghai and afterwards Inspector of the Mercantile Bank of India, has been appointed manager in London of the Bank of China and Japan, Limited.

We learn on good authority, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that Russia has agreed to lend China one hundred million taels at par at 5 per cent interest, and will, it is expected, make a further loan next year of a similar sum on the same terms. What is the exact *quid pro quo* for this liberality is not yet known.

This afternoon, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse heard further evidence in the charge brought against Eugene McKenna of stabbing and killing Joseph Macdonald (34), second mate of the barque *Elther Roy*, at Iloilo on the 22nd April last. The case was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. The accused is defended by Mr. H. J. Holmes.

This morning, at the Magistracy, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Hale Sherman, manager of the *Sag Hotel*, Queen's Road Central, was charged with selling intoxicating liquors without having a licence. Mr. H. L. Dwyer stated, on behalf of the accused, who pleaded guilty, that the licensee, Mr. Dumas, had obtained a situation at Tonkin and had gone away some time ago. The business of the Hotel was carried on in ignorance of the requirements of the Licensing Ordinance. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10. The Hotel will require to be closed until a transfer of the licence is obtained in the ordinary way.

UNACCOUNTABLE delay in the forwarding of letters is a complaint that the British Post Office at Hongkong occasionally suffers from, says the *N. C. Daily News*. We have before us an envelope addressed to a person in Shanghai. It was posted in Sydney, N.S.W., on the 20th of January, and reached Hongkong on the 6th of February, but as the postmark shows, it did not leave Hongkong for Shanghai till the 25th of May, so that it remained in the Crown Colony one hundred and ten days.—Of late there has been less cause for dissatisfaction with the local postal service. While on this subject we might enter our personal protest against the delay in forwarding newspaper exchanges from Shanghai to Hongkong. On the 10th inst. we were in receipt of papers dated 1st June from Shanghai, and to-day (11th inst.) we have received batches of papers comprising dates from the 1st to the 8th inst. There is much room for improvement somewhere.

The following extract is taken from the Hongkong Correspondent's letter to our Shanghai morning contemporary:—Strong comment was made by the Press (on the report of the Medical Committee), who have been believed they had discovered a scandal, but the members of the Committee promptly wrote to the Government and stated that the report as printed was in every respect identical with the original draft manuscript. The Colonial Secretary then addressed letters to the papers forwarding the letter of the Committee for publication and demanding an ample apology, which so far has not been obtained, the papers alleging that the Government on the contrary, are indebted to them for the clearing up of a mystery and securing refutation of what threatened to appear a scandal. How Mr. McCoskie came to leave out the passage I have intimated when reading the extract still remains unexplained. [Mr. McCoskie had not made his explanation when this was written.] I imagine that not being as young as he was and perhaps not furnished with spectacles his sight misled him and he shipped a line. His constituents of the Chamber of Commerce should present him with a brand new pair of 'specs' with a request that he will make use of them when representing them at the Council. Perhaps, however, they may not think it worth while, as Mr. Whitehead (for whom he is the *locum tenens*) is shortly expected out.

BIRDIES, Guitars, Mandolins, Autoharps, Violins, also Strings and Strings for sale at W. Robinson and Co.

On the 1st inst., it was reported in Peking that the Chinese were gaining victories in Formosa.

Mr. J. J. Kewick was present at the Queen's Birthday dinner given at Peking by Sir N. R. O'Connor.

RACHMAN'S Pianos—The finest in the World—Touched and tone unequalled. Sole Agents, W. Robinson and Co.

Mr. R. Paget, of the British Legation at Tokio, has been promoted to be Second Secretary of Legation.

W. ROBINSON and Co. are Special Agents for all the leading English and Continental Pianoforte Manufacturers.

Mr. G. G. Brady will be at home at the Kowloon Institute to-morrow, at 8 p.m. So should the audience, which is sure to be a big one. The object is good.

We hear that the Chinese Government expect two new men-of-war to arrive from England shortly, and that the officers of the captured Chinese fleet, although now nominally in disgrace, have been ordered to prepare for taking crews of them and provide suitable crews to man them.—P. and T. Times.

There is talk of planting the many thousands of acres now vacant in England, or yielding unproductive crops, with a species of acclimatised tea shrub, the *Chinaman's fragrant*, which, according to the *Agricultural Review*, possesses all the essential requisites of a tea shrub well adapted to the climate of the island, and Gerard Cross, Bucks, on sandy soil with a southern aspect, would do equally well in Kent, Sussex, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.

When the Russian Squadron passed Weihaiwei on their last cruise, says the *Cherbo Express*, some of the smaller ships and the torpedo boats entered that harbour and took a round of the island of Lin-kung-tau. The eight Japanese war-vessels in Weihaiwei at the time and the fort on the island at once cleared for action on perceiving the Russians. This call was returned by the Japanese at noon on Friday last, two torpedo-boats coming from Weihaiwei pasted through the Russian Squadron and then returned. While passing the Russian men-of-war, these played the Japanese National Hymn.

The Tokyo *Asahi* notes that Mr. Chinda, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, who was recently recalled, has been assigned to Shanghai, and is to proceed to his new post about the middle of next month. Mr. Nishimaki, in charge of the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is to accompany Consul Chinda to Shanghai to reopen the Shanghai branch. But the *Japan Gazette* states that Mr. Ueda, who has been appointed Consul at Shanghai, is to return to Japan on the 25th ult. from Korea, by the *S. Shirakami*. He immediately left for Kobe.

The following gratifying and well-deserved testimonial, signed by representatives of all the American Protestant Churches in China, has been presented to the U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. T. K. Jernigan. The missionaries of the American Protestant Churches in China, recognising the difficult and perplexing duties devolving on the United States Consul-General during the war, and appreciating the readiness and promptness with which Mr. Jernigan has at all times given aid and assistance in furtherance and protection of their interests, desire to present to him this testimonial of their unfeigned regard and acknowledgment of his unflinching courtesy and the unswerving faithfulness with which he has upheld the honour of our country and its Christian institutions.

REPLYING to affairs at Formosa, the *Mercury* of the 6th inst. says:—The *Arthur* was, it seems, prevented from communicating with the shore, and was fired at from the forts by the Formosa. She was not struck, and has left Formosa waters on her return to Shanghai. Meanwhile a strange story reaches us with regard to the Douglas steamer *Fishhawk* reported to have been sold to the Formosa Government. She has been engaged for the past month or so in conveying troops and arms from Canton to the island. The story is that she cleared from Canton for Tamsui with Governor Tang's family on board, but finding a number of Japanese men-of-war about the proceeded to Nanking where the family on board, but was not allowed to land. The captain refused to give any. On his way down the Captain has called in at Shanghai and is now waiting orders opposite the Oil Tanks.

W. ROBINSON and Co. make a special feature of Selling Pianos and Organs on the Easy-Payment system.

The China Mutual S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fishhawk*, Capt. D. Davies, in charge of Mr. Pilot Mobsley, left Hankow at 2.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd inst., with the first direct cargo of new tea for the London market, and arrived at Wootton at 4.15 p.m. on the 8th, where she completed her loading and sailed at 9 p.m. for London direct. She took in 4,200 tons of tea at Hankow at a freight of 70s. per ton. She made the passage from Hankow to Wootton in 34 hours, 45 minutes, which was quite equal to several of the passages made by the *Myrmec* in past seasons. She was compelled to anchor at Chinkiang for three hours to comply with the obstructive regulations now in force at that port. She arrived at 4 a.m., and was boarded at about 5.30 a.m. by the Customs Officer, who applied for and received the River Pass and Manifest. When asked by the Captain for the ship's papers, the officer replied that he had no authority to bring the papers of the ship but that the captain must send to the Customs-house for them. As there were no stamps at hand, the Captain asked the Customs officer to give the *Fishhawk's* chief officer a passage to the Customs-house and back. He replied that he would take the chief officer ashore, but was not allowed to bring him back to the vessel with the ship's clearance. The former custom at Chinkiang for the clearance of vessels at that port when passing through the river above was for the steamer to stop her engines, and while she drifted through the harbour the change of documents took place with the Customs officer, with a delay of only 10 to 20 minutes.

PIANOFORTES tuned—Singly or by yearly contract—High class work—W. Robinson and Co.

WEATHER NOTICE.

The Hongkong Observatory issued the following:—On the 11th at 11.0 a.m. The low pressure area appears to be situated in the neighbourhood of the Paracels. Forecast:—barometer falling; fresh or strong N.E. to E. breeze; unsettled, showery.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GRACE. The *Daily Telegraph* has started a national subscription, limited to one shilling, to present a testimonial to Mr. Grace.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE LOAN.

The Russo-Chinese loan is confirmed. It has been received with marked disfavour both at Berlin and London, more especially at London, because the facts of its issue under the circumstances places China at complete subservience to Russia.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Russia will negotiate concerning the evacuation of Korea after the evacuation of the Liaoning Peninsula has been finally arranged.

THE GRAND PRIX.

1. *André*.
2. *Cherbourg*.
3. *Saint-Louis*.

THE CRISIS IN FORMOSA.

FIGHTING NEAR KELUNG. REWARDS FOR JAPANESE HEADS. THE POLICY OF SUTTLE. AN ADMIRAL LEADS THE FLIGHT. (From Our Special Correspondent with the Chinese Army.)

Kelung, June 1. On the afternoon of 29th May, Japanese troops were landed at O-wei, which, by sea, is 15 miles south-west from Kelung. One regiment of Chinese soldiers was stationed there, but quickly retreated, leaving the Japanese in full possession of the town and camp. An advance was made on the 30th May to San-tue, four miles distant, and about twenty miles from Kelung by land. Commander Chung, of the Kelung forces, says his men carried on guerrilla warfare, and killed several Japanese, without Chinese loss of life. How much of this is true I do not know; however, three Japanese heads were brought in last night and 100 taels paid as reward for each. The road is very rough and hilly, and but little speed can be made in moving soldiers. The character of the country can scarcely be called for guerrilla warfare. To-day the Japanese had advanced within ten miles of Kelung, and retreating Chinese soldiers, some with uniform and others with coats, turned inside out or thrown aside, have been passing most of the afternoon. About 5 p.m., an officer was carried by stretcher out in his chair with a bad bullet in his head. The Chinese say the Japanese force consists of about 5000 soldiers. Commander Chung says four thousand men have been sent out to oppose the Japanese, and to-morrow or next day 2000 more are to be sent. The reinforcements have been arriving by every train all day. \$30,000 is promised the soldiers if they succeed in driving the Japanese back. The town of Kelung is almost deserted, shops and markets closed up, and train after train has been crowded by natives and their families, leaving for Taipei-fu. Many have also placed their effects on board sampans and gone down the river, evidently preferring the Japanese to the Chinese soldiers. Japanese men-of-war, with the exception of to-day, have been seen passing daily for the last three days, but none have come within range.

The Chinese *Nanking*, which has been stationed here all winter, left on the 30th May with Admiral Yang and four regiments of soldiers for the mainland. The transport *Fupo* arrived on the 30th, intending to carry a cargo of coal to Foochow, as well as to convey some northern soldiers ashore, but while taking on her cargo, the soldiers arrived on board and threatened the captain unless he ceased loading coals and got under way at once, so the transport departed with scarcely coal enough on board for the trip.

CANTONESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORMOSA.

BILLY WATERS NOT A FILIBUSTERER. (From another Correspondent.)

Taipei-fu, June 1. The Douglas steamer *Hailong*, which arrived at Tamsui to-day, brings news of a number of Cantonese (arrived at Amoy in junks from Hongkong and Canton) intending to come on to Tamsui as passengers. Suspecting the men to be soldiers, the agents refused to take them over. The German steamer arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Tamsui. The owner, M. A. Butler, had wired instructions to the captain (then at Shanghai) not to take over arms, &c., for the Republican Government, so the steamer arrived with only Billy Waters, the instructor on board. Mr. Waters and his two companions are likely to give up their positions in Formosa, as their engagement is with the Imperial Chinese Government and not the Republic.

Mr. H. B. Morse, the Customs Commissioner at Tamsui, called upon President Tang the other day, and boarded a Japanese man-of-war of Tamsui this morning, with the object, it is said, of handing a letter from the President to Lord Li.

FACTS AND GOSSIP FROM FORMOSA.

THE ATTACK UPON THE *ARTHUR*. PANIC ON BOARD. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Douglas steamer *Namoa*, which arrived to-day from Coast ports, brings quite a budget of news and gossip from Amoy regarding the state of affairs in North Formosa. The last steamer to arrive at Amoy left Tamsui on the 7th inst. The Japanese army was then at Taipei-fu and two Japanese warships were approaching Tamsui Harbour. The Chinese soldiers—'braves' they call themselves—were scurrying from the place as fast as they could in steamers, steam launches, and junks, not caring where they went so long as they could get away in safety from Formosa. Rifles were wrapped up in uniform jackets and pitched into the water, Winchester repeaters were at a premium at 20 cents each, the only weapons brought away being the swords with which the Japanese invaders were to be slain and the knives with which the heads of the victims were to be cut off for the coveted rewards. The conduct of these 'braves' reminds one somewhat of the 'three doggies men' who were armed with 'shield, sword and truncheon' but who were vanquished by a mouse! It is remarked that all the soldiers had an ample supply of money; fifty men coming down to Hongkong in the *Namoa* have since gone to Canton, so it would appear that the Cantonese have not proved any more valiant than the northern soldiers. The redoubtable Black Flags have not yet been heard of; the men who have arrived in thousands at Amoy are said to look more like rich ricksha coolies than Black Flag or trained veterans. The *Arthur* (late *Casa*) took over 3000 men to Amoy; the *Kwong-mei* arrived with 20, and a steam launch arrived on the 8th inst. (Saturday) with as many as five hundred more. When the *Namoa* left Amoy there was a deadlock on board the *Arthur*. Five hundred Cantonese on board refused to leave the steamer, wishing to be conveyed to Canton, while the crew refused to proceed on the vessel to Canton. The *Arthur* must have had more than an exciting time of it before leaving Tamsui. Our Special Correspondent's telegrams have, of course, prepared our readers for the details. The *Arthur* was anchored opposite the forts on the south side of the river at Tamsui—stuck fast in the mud. The German gunboat *Itis* was lying a short distance away. At the time the attack was made there were upwards of 3000 men on board all clamouring to get out to sea at any price, sons, patriotism, and Republic, give everything but personal safety. Brave soldiers, noble Cantonese, on whom an Empire looks with pride! The soldiers left behind, not because they did not sympathise with the deserters but probably because they were disgusted at their own ill-luck in being left behind, opened fire upon the steamer. Small cannon were trained upon her; one shell struck the bridge, entered the saloon, passed through the table and finished by striking an iron pipe at the base of the saloon. Fortunately, it did not explode, otherwise the carnage would have been fearful. As it was, one man had his face cut off, and some persons were injured more or less. A shot went through the steamer's funnel, and her hull was pitted by the rifle and revolver shots fired at her close range, by the soldiers lining the banks of the river. It was a good thing for the fugitives and the foreigners on board that the big guns of the other forts were not turned upon the *Arthur*. It is stated that the commander of this fort was asked how much he would take not to fire upon her, and accepted 15,000; for this sum the commander took away the eight and breech-blocks of the large gun which would have blown her out of the water if they had been brought into play. On the other hand it is stated that the *Arthur* was in such a position that the heavy guns could not be trained upon her. Mr. 'Billy' Waters, who was one of the passengers, who, as Artemus Ward would put it, 'God the soon' is said to have displayed frantic efforts to get off in safety. Of course, it is one thing to fall in battle with one's face to the foe, and quite another thing to be slain ignominiously by one's own subordinates in company with a throng of dirty Chinese, cooped up on the deck of a German steamer. Discretion is often the better part of valour, and the alleged 'torpedo instructor' of the British Navy, with his Private Secretary, Mr. Prebble, (formerly of Messrs Hall and Holt) were certainly justified

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THE OUTRAGE AT CHEONGTU.

The following telegram was received at Shanghai on the 6th inst., from the U.S. Consul at Hankow by Mr. Jernigan, U.S. Consul-General:—'In the riots at Cheongtu, the capital of Szechuan, the Catholic church, the bishop's residence, the hospital, orphan asylum, and Catholic school were destroyed, and the bishop wounded. The Roman Catholic residents were also destroyed. No further particulars.'

Later native news from Cheongtu (says the *N. C. Daily News*) concerning the recent riot against the missionaries estimates the damage done to property at a little over \$1,000,000. 'It seems curious that the Roman Catholic residents were also destroyed. No further particulars.'

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT AND RAN AWAY.

Commander Philo N. McGiffin, late of the Chinese service, has been given as the authority for a statement that the Japanese offered a reward of \$5,000 for the head of a Chinese soldier who had been killed in the battle of Wei-hai-wei. This is the statement published in his name by an American newspaper, from which we (*Kobe Chronicle*) give an extract below; and though American newspaper interviews are notoriously untrustworthy, we suppose it may be assumed that he really said what he said, and that the statement is of course, it is untrue, whether the fault be with McGiffin or with the newspaper. It is a gross libel to accuse the Japanese of offering rewards, in the very manner complained of against the Chinese. There is a never any doubt, but McGiffin was disposed of easily enough without; he cleared out promptly from Wei-hai-wei to Cheongtu with the rest of the ill-desperado Brigade as soon as the Japanese approach was signalled. There was no need to need Japanese money in bribes or rewards; the Gallant Filibusters could not be bribed to stay. Poor old Ting, who with all his faults was at any rate no runaway, used to look mournfully from one to the other of his faithful few, and reflect aloud in this way:—'McGiffin, Plombach, Heckman, Nelson, all the rest who have been making their money among us so many years, and double or triple pay for war service—where are they all now? Gone! And who remain? A handful now in our service since the war, almost entire strangers, not bound by long ties or under obligations of old time to base themselves on these false friends.' McGiffin was not so bad as some, for he was in the battle of the Yalu, and had some sort of wound to show for it; still, he could have run away more slowly if he so disposed, and perhaps with an effort he might have adhered to the truth a little more than this statement of his. Of course, it is untrue, whether the fault be with McGiffin or with the newspaper. It is a gross libel to accuse the Japanese of offering rewards, in the very manner complained of against the Chinese. There is a never any doubt, but McGiffin was disposed of easily enough without; he cleared out promptly from Wei-hai-wei to Cheongtu with the rest of the ill-desperado Brigade as soon as the Japanese approach was signalled. There was no need to need Japanese money in bribes or rewards; the Gallant Filibusters could not be bribed to stay. Poor old Ting, who with all his faults was at any rate no runaway, used to look mournfully from one to the other of his faithful few, and reflect aloud in this way:—'McGiffin, Plombach, Heckman, Nelson, all the rest who have been making their money among us so many years, and double or triple pay for war service—where are they all now? Gone! And who remain? A handful now in our service since the war, almost entire strangers, not bound by long ties or under obligations of old time to base themselves on these false friends.'

THE WEST RIVER.

The following is written in the *N. C. Daily News* by its Peking correspondent; we recommend it to the notice of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce:—'In the Japanese draft Article VI, six places are mentioned to be opened to trade, Peking stands first and Wukow on the West River in Kiangsi is mentioned fifth in order. In the Chinese reply is published, in criticising Article VI, the Chinese Envoys simply says that they on the 1st and 2nd clauses containing these concessions, is repudiated. Nothing further has transpired so far as to the West River, but the Japanese reply to China's counter proposals, only four places are mentioned, Peking and Wukow being left out without any reasons being assigned. Japan does not seem to care for a little light thrown on this subject. Why were these two places excluded? Was it because they were valuable? Was it that China objected very strongly? Was there any *quid pro quo* given or promised? Was there any foreign power bringing pressure to bear upon Japan to concede them the demand? Was Peking given up to please the Dynasty? Japan was bent on one thing upon entering the capital and dictating terms under her walls in order to prove the prowess and strength of the island Empire. Who is it that has sought and succeeded in gaining a certain degree of 'face' for China? And who is it that has 'reverted the opening up of the West River? For years British merchants and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce have been memorializing the British Minister and Government to have the West River open. Here was a splendid opportunity of which Japan took advantage, not for her benefit alone but for the advantage of the whole world. Who is that has dashed the cup from her lips? Who has given this slap in the face to the British Government? This is perhaps the most humiliating act connected with the whole war as far as Great Britain is concerned. Will Great Britain submit to be thus set aside and treated as a *quantité négligeable*? Nothing in the way of capacity and action is to be expected from the present Liberal Government. It is to be hoped that the foreign representatives are not going to continue these endless and fruitless discussions with the powerless circumlocution, legislation and obstructive office yelp of the Taungti Yumén, whose members, when the fate of their country is hanging in the balance, can laugh, smoke their long pipes and talk of nothing but parities.'

Mr. McGiffin has been in the Chinese naval service for twelve years. He founded the Naval Institute at Wei-hai-wei and did considerable surveying in Korea.

in working up to the good old adage. The rain of bullets was enough to persuade any man; and when something bigger in the shape of a shell came along there was no longer any hesitation. It was a case of 'Each for himself and Allah for all.' One shot from the fort passed near the engine-room skylight, killing four men. Mr. Roberts, the chief engineer, was standing close by, and had a miraculous escape. None of the foreigners on board were injured.

It was at this juncture that the *Itis* began operations. So far as we can learn, Capt. Jansen (of the *Arthur*) did not signal for assistance, but as the *Arthur* was flying the German flag and was apparently helplessly at the mercy of the Chinese soldiers on the beach and in the forts, the commander of the *Itis* thought the situation sufficiently serious to justify his intervention. A few well-directed shots from the gunboat had the effect of scattering the assailants of the *Arthur*, which managed to haul up anchor and steam out to sea. The British gunboat *Redoubt* was about a mile further up the river. There was a rumour at Amoy that a steam-launch, towing a couple of cargo boats, was attacked by the Chinese soldiers, and that the *Redoubt* landed a small party, and drove them off.

The Douglas steamer *Formosa* left Tamsui without being molested a short time before the attack upon the *Arthur*. As she had given a guarantee that she would not take away any soldiers, there was, of course, no excuse for attacking the *Formosa*. The steam-launch which arrived at Amoy on the 8th inst. stated that the native town of Tamsui had been burned to the ground, and that the Chinese soldiers had re-opened with Formosa, the *Itis* and the *Formosa* having both gone to Tamsui, while the *Itis* left Amoy for Aping on Sunday (9th inst.).

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Later native news from Cheongtu (says the *N. C. Daily News*) concerning the recent riot against the missionaries estimates the damage done to property at a little over \$1,000,000. 'It seems curious that the Roman Catholic residents were also destroyed. No further particulars.'

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT AND RAN AWAY.

Commander Philo N. McGiffin, late of the Chinese service, has been given as the authority for a statement that the Japanese offered a reward of \$5,000 for the head of a Chinese soldier who had been killed in the battle of Wei-hai-wei. This is the statement published in his name by an American newspaper, from which we (*Kobe Chronicle*) give an extract below; and though American newspaper interviews are notoriously untrustworthy, we suppose it may be assumed that he really said what he said, and that the statement is of course, it is untrue, whether the fault be with McGiffin or with the newspaper. It is a gross libel to accuse the Japanese of offering rewards, in the very manner complained of against the Chinese. There is a never any doubt, but McGiffin was disposed of easily enough without; he cleared out promptly from Wei-hai-wei to Cheongtu with the rest of the ill-desperado Brigade as soon as the Japanese approach was signalled. There was no need to need Japanese money in bribes or rewards; the Gallant Filibusters could not be bribed to stay. Poor old Ting, who with all his faults was at any rate no runaway, used to look mournfully from one to the other of his faithful few, and reflect aloud in this way:—'McGiffin, Plombach, Heckman, Nelson, all the rest who have been making their money among us so many years, and double or triple pay for war service—where are they all now? Gone! And who remain? A handful now in our service since the war, almost entire strangers, not bound by long ties or under obligations of old time to base themselves on these false friends.'

THE WEST RIVER.

The following is written in the *N. C. Daily News* by its Peking correspondent; we recommend it to the notice of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce:—'In the Japanese draft Article VI, six places are mentioned to be opened to trade, Peking stands first and Wukow on the West River in Kiangsi is mentioned fifth in order. In the Chinese reply is published, in criticising Article VI, the Chinese Envoys simply says that they on the 1st and 2nd clauses containing these concessions, is repudiated. Nothing further has transpired so far as to the West River, but the Japanese reply to China's counter proposals, only four places are mentioned, Peking and Wukow being left out without any reasons being assigned. Japan does not seem to care for a little light thrown on this subject. Why were these two places excluded? Was it because they were valuable? Was it that China objected very strongly? Was there any *quid pro quo* given or promised? Was there any foreign power bringing pressure to bear upon Japan to concede them the demand? Was Peking given up to please the Dynasty? Japan was bent on one thing upon entering the capital and dictating terms under her walls in order to prove the prowess and strength of the island Empire. Who is it that has sought and succeeded in gaining a certain degree of 'face' for China? And who is it that has 'reverted the opening up of the West River? For years British merchants and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce have been memorializing the British Minister and Government to have the West River open. Here was a splendid opportunity of which Japan took advantage, not for her benefit alone but for the advantage of the whole world. Who is that has dashed the cup from her lips? Who has given this slap in the face to the British Government? This is perhaps the most humiliating act connected with the whole war as far as Great Britain is concerned. Will Great Britain submit to be thus set aside and treated as a *quantité négligeable*? Nothing in the way of capacity and action is to be expected from the present Liberal Government. It is to be hoped that the foreign representatives are not going to continue these endless and fruitless discussions with the powerless circumlocution, legislation and obstructive office yelp of the Taungti Yumén, whose members, when the fate of their country is hanging in the balance, can laugh, smoke their long pipes and talk of nothing but parities.'

Mr. McGiffin has been in the Chinese naval service for twelve years. He founded the Naval Institute at Wei-hai-wei and did considerable surveying in Korea.

GALLANT RESCUE AT SEA.

Mr. R. Down, the representative of Marcus Ward & Co., London and Belfast, who arrived at Shanghai the other day by the P. & O. steamer *Pekin*, kindly relates to us (*China Gazette*) the following interesting account of the voyage from Hongkong, which was an unusually eventful one. All went merrily until the 3rd inst. The ship was making a good 13 knots and everything seemed to promise a rapid and comfortable voyage, when at about 11 o'clock, the clouds began to blink up to the northward, and the wind to assume a peculiar circular motion, which appeared to occasion Capt. Jackson some anxiety, for he took to pacing the hurricane deck evidently in deep thought, pausing now and again to watch the clouds, or consult the barometer, which the passengers were not long in ascertaining had begun to fall. By-and-by it became known that we were in for a typhoon. All hands were summoned on deck, the engines were taken in, the ports closed and everything made as snug and comfortable as possible. The breeze at first continued to blow light, but apparently from all directions at once, and presently it died away altogether. The toll did not last, however, for to make a long story short, down came the typhoon upon us. But thanks to skillful navigation we were brought safely through it, yet while the blow lasted, the experience was an awful one. The weather moderated towards morning, and at last we were able to get a little sleep, of which all on board stood in great need. Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, we were past Koochow, the weather being bracing and cold, though still equally. About this time the third officer, Mr. R. E. Peel, who was on watch, suddenly decided a minute speck in the sea, away to the northward. The Captain was called and after observing the object for a little while he ordered a course to be shaped towards it. On approaching near enough we made it out to be a small junk, distressed and very badly knocked about, and presently we could see a man on board waving what appeared to be a very small flag, and a long stick. The *Pekin* was brought as close as possible to the wreck, upon which we could now see there were men, one of whom had signalled us. Another was on his knees, knocking his forehead against the deck, and uttering certain praying, and the third was crouched up against the stump of a mast, waiting out some very doleful native melody. Captain Jackson ordered the mail-bag to be lowered and called for volunteers to man her, for the sea was running mountain high and it was extremely doubtful whether the boat could live in it or not. But to their credit be it said, every man of the crew expressed his instant readiness to go to the rescue of the castaways. The Captain selected them for that gallant deed, and the crew, which then went off to the wreck, under the command of the chief officer. After a very stormy passage, which was watched with the greatest anxiety from the ship, the boat was brought up fairly under the lee of the junk, and the three men, who were fishing, for such they were, from Ning-po, were got safely on board, though it was with great difficulty that they were prevented from throwing themselves into the sea and trying to swim towards the boat as they approached the wreck. They were taken on board the *Pekin*, on board of which two of them had to be carried, so weak were they. One had a little strength left, sufficient to carry his long pipe with him, by means of which and a small bag of tobacco, he did his share of the pipe, he had made the signals which brought the *Pekin*

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE AND BOURGEOUX.
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

TO-MORROW, the 12th day of June,
1895, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
MELBOURNE, Commandant BOURDON,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. After and before until 3 p.m. on
the 11th June, 1895. (Passengers are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply to the
Company's Office.

C. TOURNARE,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 11, 1895. 1011

Mails.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship RAVENNA, Captain
I. Coz, carrying Her Majesty's
Mail, will be despatched from this Port
for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 20th
June, at Noon, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. (This
Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S.
CALEDONIA, which vessel takes on her
Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL,
leaving that port on the 12th JULY,
1895).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into a
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles
and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will
be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages are
required.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
ALE. WOOLLEY,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, June 5, 1895. 1000

Mails.

STANFIELD'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
3 DUNDAS STREET.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS,
with every convenience.
Accommodation for Table Boarders.
Particulars, Address,
Mrs. STANFIELD,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, January 9, 1895. 38

Mails.

FOR SALE.
JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by
the Undersigned.

MITSUBI RUSSIAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Yachi (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
and Yokohama) TUESDAY, June 18,
at noon.

Yachi (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama and
Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 20,
at noon.

Yachi (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Aug. 8,
at noon.

THE Steamship GAELIC will be
dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA
and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the
18th June, at Noon, connection being
made at Yokohama with Steamers from
Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to
break their journey at any point on route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the prin-
cipal cities of the United States or Canada.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will
be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This
allowance does not apply to through fares
from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received at
the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to the United States, should be sent to
the Company's Office, addressed to the Col-
lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1895. 1003

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via
Nagasaki, Kobe,
Inland Sea, Yoku-
hama and Honolulu) FRIDAY, June 28,
at noon.

China (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
and Yokohama) TUESDAY, July 9,
at noon.

Persia (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
and Yokohama) TUESDAY, July 20,
at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for
SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI,
KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 28th June,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to
break their journey at any point on route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the prin-
cipal cities of the United States or Canada.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers holding orders for OVER-
LAND CITIES in the United States have,
between San Francisco and Chicago, the
option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC
CENTRAL PACIFIC UNION PACIFIC,
DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other
direct connecting Railways, and from Chi-
cago to destination, the choice of direct
lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco
to the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 8, 1895. 1074

Intimations.

CHAN A-TONG,
COAL MERCHANT,
No. 6, ARSENAL STREET, EAST.
Business Office: No. 21, Gilman Street.

THE RUGGED CHILD
is largely an
"outdoor"
product.
Fresh air
and exer-
cise produce
sound appet-
ite and
sound sleep.
Sickly chil-
dren obtain
great benefit from

Scott's Emulsion
of cod-liver oil with Hy-
pophosphites, a fat-food
rapid of assimilation and al-
most as palatable as milk.

Sole Agent for China and Hongkong:
CHAN A FOOK, at WATKINS & Co.,
Hongkong.

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Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for WOOD & Co.'s well-
known COW BRAND OF FINEST
AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,
in 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on
hand. Special Terms to the Trade.
Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Dundell Street. 708

Hongkong, April 29, 1895.

PEAK HOTEL.
-OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS Commodious and Well-appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350
feet above sea-level, has just been thor-
oughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished,
and a NEW WING has been built, which
commands magnificent Views of the Har-
bour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
(From 1st APRIL to 31st OCTOBER).
One person, per day ... \$ 4.00
One person, per month ... \$ 95 to 10.00
Married couple (occupying one
room) per day ... 7.00
Married couple (occupying two
rooms) per month ... 170.00
For further Particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel,
Hongkong, April 16, 1895. 606

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Hongkong, April 16, 1895. 606

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for WOOD & Co.'s well-
known COW BRAND OF FINEST
AUSTRALIAN TABLE BUTTER,
in 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on
hand. Special Terms to the Trade.
Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Dundell Street. 708

Hongkong, April 29, 1895.

PEAK HOTEL.
-OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS Commodious and Well-appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350
feet above sea-level, has just been thor-
oughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished,
and a NEW WING has been built, which
commands magnificent Views of the Har-
bour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
(From 1st APRIL to 31st OCTOBER).
One person, per day ... \$ 4.00
One person, per month ... \$ 95 to 10.00
Married couple (occupying one
room) per day ... 7.00
Married couple (occupying two
rooms) per month ... 170.00
For further Particulars, apply to
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